Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 62 —[New Series. TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1829. WHOLE NO. 242. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a $2 50 year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30. 1828 —84tf.

PHILADELPHIA Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 and 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety OF COACHES, *Chariotees, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c.* which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship. HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE BIESKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising everyarticle in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, vs. Eleanor Pressly. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armtrong, vs Samuel Armstrong. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.... pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, vs. Susannah Sharpe. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, vs. Deborah Raper. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

William Roberds vs Margaret Roberds. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

EVELINA CHITTIM. vs. PHILIP CHITTIM. } *Petition for Divorce.*

WHEREAS a subpœna and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the Court-House door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpœna, and he having failed: It is therefore *Ordered* by Court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D 1829, and 53d year of the independence of the United States. LAW. HENDERSON.

3mt254.—pr. adv. $4.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st Aug. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires. Eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B.—Great care will be taken to give general satifaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[t1 A.]

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk Blue and Olive Clothes,
Do. " Cassimeres,
Lastings and Circassians,
5-4 French Bombazines,
Bombazetts,
Cotton Cassimeres,
Union Drill,
Brown French Drilling,
English mix't Do.
Blk striped Satin,
4-4 mix'd Camblet, (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown Sheetings,
" " " " do. Bleached,
Superior Cotton Shirtings,
7-8, and 4-4, Bed Tick,
3-4, and 4-4 Apron Checks,
Russia Sheeting and Drillings,
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
Very fine Irish Linens,
A great variety of Calicoes,
Linen Cambrics,
Long Lawns,
Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin,
4-4, and 6-4 Figured Leno,
Fine Swiss Muslin,
Jackonet and Mull Muslin,
White bordered Cravats,
Do. " Swiss,
Do. " Italian, (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Gros De Ete Robes,
Col'd Gros De Nap.
Batisse Dresses,
Italian and China Silks,
Silk Shawls and Hkf's.
White and Black silk Stockings,
Do. " and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of Hardware, plated ware and Saddlery;

Boots and Shoes; Leghorns; Whips; Canes; Umbrella's; Snuff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass and Earthen ware;
An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description.

—ALSO—

An assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which they offer low, for CASH, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22, 1829. 54tf.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, *April Term,* 1829.

William W. Erwin and Sons, vs. Cyrus Erwin. } Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Robert H. Erwin and William A. Erwin. Judgment by default and Enqury.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cyrus Erwin, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Burke at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next and answer, plead or demur or final judgment will be entered against said defendant. *Attest.* J. ERWIN, Clk.

6t62.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Polly Buckner, vs. Edward Buckner. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1289.

Asher Lyon, vs. Lucinda Lyon. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clek of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

Notice.

I WILL expose the balance of the Stock of GOODS of E. Allemong, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829, at Auction.

9t245 R. H. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Deeds, for sale here.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the *Taxes* for the years specified:—

Persons' Names.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Year.*
Benjamin Cooper,	200	$150	1826
John Hughes,	100	100	1826
David Hughes,	200	200	1826
Guthridge Garland, Capt.	150	150	1826
William Hill,	50	50	1826
Alexander Lowry,	190	224	1826
John Lee,	150	200	1826
William Guch,	175	150	1826
Joel Guch,	100	75	1825
Robert Jones,	55	50	1827
Isaiah Stewart,	50	25	1827
James Sparkes,	100	50	1827
James Wilson, (Cain Creek)	200	200	1827
Thomas Howell,	100	100	1827
John Bowman,	100	10	1827
John Bennet,	100	100	1827
Benjamin Cooper,	200	200	1827
Guthridge Garland, Capt.	150	150	1827
Enoch Harrel,	100	50	1827
John Hughes,	100	50	1827
David Hughes,	200	200	1827
Isaiah Rose,	100	100	1827
William Whitson,	100	100	1827
James Renfrow,	100	100	1827
Benjamin Carver,	150	200	1827
William Silvers,	100	50	1827
Saml. Harris's heirs,	440	300	1827
Lewis Baird's heirs,	1040	740	1826-7
Daniel Black,	100	150	1827
Frederick Cimeroe,	350	350	1827
John Oliver,	50	50	1825-7
Benjamin Cooper,	200	150	1826
John Hues,	100	100	1826
David Hues,	200	200	1826
Guthridge Garland	150	150	1826

SAMUEL McD. TATE, Former Sheriff of Burke.

Morganton, May 10, 1829.....10t242.

RAN AWAY

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 7th inst. about six miles above Charlotte, on my way to Florida, my man JO. or JOSEPH. He is about twenty-one or two years of age, rather stout built, had on a white fur hat, no coat, and a bundle of clothes with him. I expect he will endeavor to return to Mr. Richard Russell's, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, where he has a wife. I will give five dollars reward for his delivery to me, or for securing him in any jail, so I get him. In my absence, any person that may take him up will please write to Mr. Laban Jordan or Capt. Robert W. Bragg, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and inform them of the same. MILES JORDAN.

Rowan county, N. C. June 9, 1829.—6t142p.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in *cash.* I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Allemong's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to. JOSIAH HUIE.

Salisbury, June 23, 1829.....240.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on July the first, 1829.

A—Joseph Allison, Isaac B. Alexander, Joseph Albea, Thomas Archibald, Wm. Archibald. *B*—John Blankenship, James Brawley, Junr. James Bone. *C*—David Campbell. *E*—John M. Erwin, Robt. Elliot, Mrs. Priscilla Edwards. *G*—Alexander Gunn, 2 Isaac Green, Nathaniel Gurney, James M. Graham, Spencer Gates, Zachariah Goodin. *H*—John Hughes, Benjamin Huie, Kisier Hooker, Martin Harkey, Wm. Holerd, Alenson Howard 2. *K*—Saml. King, Esq. Wm. King, Esq. Samuel S. King, Benjamin Knox. *L*—Saml. Lowing, Wm. Lippard, Mrs. Mary Lewis, Mrs. Mary Long. *M*—Sec'ty Mount Moriah Lodge, Geo. Morrison, Wm. Mills, John Marshal, Charles Mills, sen. John Matherson, James Maugham, Alexander McLenahen, Wm. McConnell, Wm. R. McClennel. *P*—Hiram H. Prather, Elias Plott, Banister Pucket. *R*—Roger W. Reese, Esq. *S*—Charles W. Shelton, Solomon Summers, Joseph Slow, Esq. Abner Stuart, Amos Sharp, A. Simonton. *T*—Mrs. Margaret Tomlinson, *W*—Robt. Wilson, George White, Thomas R. Watts Isham Welsh, Miss L. Wilson, Mrs. Catharine Worfray.

JAMES McKNIGHT, *P. M.*

N. B. Those indebted to me for postage of papers or letters, will please call and pay it and save cost.

3t43 JAS. McKNIGHT.

COMMITTED TO THE

JAIL of Cabarrus county, on the 26th day of June, 1829, a negro man, who calls his name CATO, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Robert Howard, living some where between Charlotte, N. C. and Lancaster, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLM. O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

3t42.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE

LAND DEEDS, SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
WARRANTS, WITNESS TICKETS,
ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, &c. &c. &c.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NEWSPAPER TRADE.

It is said that 500,000 newspapers are isued every week from the various offices in Great Britain alone—and the fact is mentioned as an evidence of the great intelligence of the community which could consume so large an amount of printed sheets in so short a time, and with steady regularity. This number allows one paper to every 28 persons. We are disposed to think that if the degree of intelligence existing among a community is to be estimated by the abundance of its newspapers, this country, young as it is, will bear away the palm, even from old England. There are not less than seven hundred newspapers in the U. States at present. During the Presidential contest there was more—probably 750 to 800—but many of them, having started up to aid a certain cause, naturally sunk into oblivion when the object for which they had been established had been attained; so that 700 is a fair estimate. The average number issued every week by each Editor is certainly not less than eight hundred papers. Many circulate to an extent unknown to the public, and truly astonishing. The Evening Post of this city circulates about 7000; the Mechanic's Free Press 1500 to 2000; the Columbian Star near 3000—and some others, all weekly papers, issue as many. Then come the semi-weekly, tri-weekly and and the daily papers. Their precise number we do not know, but it must be very great. Then come the country papers: The Village Record, at Westchester, circulates near 2000, and the Republican only a few hundred less. —Then the county of Lancaster, containing 90,000 inhabitants, consumes a vast amount of periodical papers. It is said that an anti-masonic gazette, printed in Lancaster, although but recently established, issues papers to 3000 subscribers. The Intelligencer, at Doylestown, Bucks county, prints 1200 papers—the Democrat 1000, and a German paper 1100.—A hundred other cases of extensive circulation in this state might be mentioned. In New York, the Christian Advocate issues 25,000 copies weekly!—The Mirror, 4000—the Spectator 1500 tri-weekly, equal to 4500 weekly—and as to daily papers, they inculcate 2 to 1 of those in Philadelphia, & the matter in them is afterwards reprinted into tri-weekly, semi-weekly, & weekly papers, & distributed to subscribers all over the Union in immense quantities. Then there are the papers in all other of the Atlantic cities. The great circulation of these very far overbalances the limited sale of some of the country papers.

The population of Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland, is estimated at about 14,000,000—therefore, 500,000 papers distributed weekly, gives one to every 28 persons. Now, if there are 700 papers in this country, each issuing 800 sheets weekly, the total circulation is 560,000, the number of our inhabitants gives nearly one paper to every *eleven* persons. Thus, it would appear that, although the first periodical of any kind ever printed in this country was commenced only in 1704, at a time when such publications were common in England, yet the appetite for reading which exists here, and which is a necessary consequence of intelligence, has enabled us greatly to outstrip the mother country. It may be observed, however, that the newspaper trade in the two hemispheres is conducted in a manner entirely different from each other. A paper as large as the Bulletin would sell in London for 14 cents—while here it costs but 4! To this ruinous cheapness of newspapers may be mainly attributed the great abundance here. Again, a paper that in this country has ten readers, in England has twenty. In all the large towns the sheet is *hired* for an hour, by a regular set of readers, for two or three pence, who cannot afford to buy it outright for seven pence.—When they have done with it, the Newsman (who buys it from the Editor,) carries it to a still humbler sett, who pay a penny for half an hour, just to glance a moment at the leading articles. Another sett are contented merely to *look* at it, while the Newsman waits, and pay him a halfpenny. When it has thus gone fairly through the hands of every body who is able to pay even for looking at it, the well used sheet is sent into the

country to some customer who is willing to have the news second-hand, as he pays but half price for it !

Another striking difference is, most papers are paid for in England the moment they are delivered—so much for each one. The Newsman is thus enabled to pay in the evening for the sheets which he bought of the Editor in the morning. The latter thus gets cash for all he sells—and the consequence is, that immense fortunes are rapidly accumulated by proprietors of newspaper establishments, notwithstanding the incredible expences they are subject to, in the employment of news-collectors, reporters, and government taxes. But what a blessed contrast this presents to the poor Editor in any part of the United States ! Here you may strain every nerve to serve your customers, and you get no thanks. Buy new types—they say they like the old ones better. Enlarge your sheet to the dimensions of a horse blanket, and they complain of its making their arms ache to open it. Stick in a few advertisements to help to pay the paper-maker, and they groan aloud at such an outrage. Finally, wait twelve months for your two dollars—send in your bill—be d——d for waiting no longer, and asked to call twelve months afterwards—at the end of which imitation-eternity, your collector is kicked out of doors for his impudence in daring to ask for a bill that was paid a year before !

Philadelphia Ev. Post.

Garrick and Arne.—During the last rehearsal of "The Little Gipsy," an opera written by Garrick, and set to music by Arne, the manager suddenly conceiving that a dance would improve it mentioned his idea to Arne, adding, however, "As it is to be played this evening, I suppose it would be impossible for you to do it in time. The Doctor, rubbing his elbow his usual practice in difficulties, replied, we shall see what can be done. He set at the prompter's table, and in less than five minutes wrote one of the prettiest tunes imaginable, which, being played by the band, astonished and delighted Garrick so much, forgetting his age he ran upto the Doctor, embracing him and taking him by the hands, danced round the stage with him with a grace and animation that astonished every one.

Tobacco Trade.—A writer in the last number of the British Quarterly Review seriously and forcibly urges upon the government the expediency of promoting the cultivation of tobacco in their Australian colonies Already, it is stated, the wool which has been received from those colonies is fully equal to the Spanish, without which the British manufacture of fine cloths could not be carried on, and the quantity brought has thus early interfered with the importation of Saxon wool. It is also mentioned that the climate is favorable to the production of Hemp and flax, and likewise for the growth of cotton—"though," say the Reviewers, "we may have some doubts as to the policy of encouraging the produce of this raw material, unless, indeed, a pertinacious adherence to the restrictive system of the United States should compel us to increase the duty on their cotton wool, or to refuse the importation of it altogether, in which case the Australian colonies might be able to enter into a competition with, or rather come in aid of, the western parts of India for supplying the demand of that article in the English market." But it is to the article of tobacco in which the writer more particularly directs his attention.

The enormous duty levied on tobacco, according to its present prices, amounts, he says, to 100 per cent. upon the original cost, and it is by a reduction of this duty, in favor of their colonists, that the reviewer contends, notwithstanding the great disparity of distance, that the American can be undersold in the British market. The present duty on all manufactured tobacco, is 3s. sterling per pound, and 9s. upon the manufactured article. The reduction proposed is to 2s. per pound on all manufactured tobacco, the growth of British colonies in all parts of the globe. The great distance of the Australian colonies the writer regards as an advantage in a national point of view, as it will afford more employment for British shipping. The trade in American tobacco, amounting to many thousand tons, the writer says is exclusively carried on in American ships—"a power which already appears to entertain the purpose of disputing with us the empire of the sea."

Com. Adv.

Duff Green has provided three of his foremen and assistants in the Telegraph office, with public offices. If Gales and Seaton had done such a thing under the last Administration, Mr. Ritchie would have accused all hands of corruption !

Whig.

NEW YORK, JULY 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Our news boat has just come up with the papers of the packet ship Corinthian, Captain Chadwick, from London, bringing dates of that capital to June 1st. We have only time to communicate the following particulars.

From the Standard we learn that the falling off in the Revenue continues to a serious extent. The Excise from the 5th April to the 23d of May is £250,000 less than last year; Stamps £16,000, and Assessed Taxes £120,000, leaving, after the deduction of a trifling increase of £4,000 in the Customs, a decrease of no less than £380,000.

Destruction of the Royal Bazaar, &c.—On the 27th May, the British Diorama and the Bazaar, in Oxford street, London, were reduced by fire to a heap of ruins. This was a building of very great extent, and cost £25,000. An immense amount of furniture, goods, &c. was destroyed.

From the London Courier of May 30.

The French papers of Thursday contain intelligence from Jassy to the 9th, and Constantinople to the 3d inst., which shows, on the one hand, that severe conflicts have taken place on the banks of the Danube, in which the Turks fought with unparalleled valor and enthusiasm, and it may fairly be inferred with unexpected success; and on the other, that the efforts of the Russians to blockade the Dardanelles strictly have failed, and that a sufficient number of vessels, of different nations, had arrived to relieve the scarcity felt for a short period in that capital. In Bulgaria, however, the want of corn continued, but chiefly because it had been collected for the use of the army, whose subsistence was secured, however the inhabitants of the province might suffer from the extremities of famine. It was believed at Constantinople thatthe Russians had experienced repeated defeats in Asia, and that Pachalik had been wrested from their hands. The report of separate negociations between the two Belligerents is not even mentioned in these advices.—Some of the fortified posts occupied by the Russians between Varna and the Danube, and securing their line of communication, are stated to have been carried by the Turks.

From the N. Y. American.

Two o'clock.—We have just received by the Corinthian, a Portsmouth paper of the first of June, with London dates of the 30th May. It is stated on the authority of letters from Jassy of the 8th May that all accounts from the theatre of war, agree in stating that very sanguinary actions had taken place near Silistria and in the environs of Shumla, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valor and desperation.—Letters from the frontiers of Moldavia, of 10th of May, confirm the taking of Baldric, a little fortress between Varna and Kavarna, by the Turks, & do not contradict the capture of Sizeboli, by the troops of Hussien Pacha. Sir James Scarlett has been appointed Attorney Gen. Mr. Brougham was offered the Solicitor General's place, but declined, looking forward to be Master of the Rolls. Mr. Sugden was to be the Solicitor General. A falling off in the revenue of £380,000 was anticipated.

The blockade of the Dardanelles was to be extended, and occasioned hard feelings in England. A sufficient number of vessels with grain, are said to have passed, to relieve the scarcity in Constantinople.

Liverpool dates to May 28th state that the cotton market was brisk at an advance of 1-4d.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

By the packet ship Corinthian, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser received a Portsmouth paper of the 1st of June containing London dates of the 30th May.

The Dublin Evening Post states that there is very little doubt of the re-election of Mr. O'Connel. Of 3,000 ten pound freeholders, nine tenths had declared for that gentleman.

Paris papers of May 28th had been received at London. It is stated from Jassy, May 8th that all accounts from the theatre of war, confirm the statement that very sanguine actions had taken place in Silistria, and in the environs of Choumla, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valor, and fought with a desperation bordering on phrenzy.

Letters from the frontier of Moldavia, 01th May, confirm the taking of Baldrick, a little fortress between Varna and Kavarna, by the Turks, and do not contradict the capture of Sizeboli by the troops of Hussein Pacha.

The European discipline adds much to their force. Dervises appear at the head of the troops, and relate prayers and sing hymns, which the Turkish soldiers repeat while they animate each other and when their fanaticism is thus excited, they rush to the combat like mad men, uttering dreadful cries. The number of Turkish troops increases daily, and is at least equal to that of the Russians.

On the 5th of April, the Russian squadron was at Poros to the number of 4 ships of the line, a corvette and 2 brigs. The Courier of Smyrna of April 12th, says that Admiral Hayden having considered with the President what place of refuge they should choose in case of war with England, the port of Napoli had been chosen, and in consequence 30 pieces of cannon had been placed at the entrance of it. It is added that the Admiral having since become sensible that it was impossible to escape in that port from the English fleet, had resolved to join his squadron to that which was blockading the Dardanelles, and, in case of a declaration of war, immediately to force the passage and proceed into the Black Sea.

It was affirmed at Poros that this junction would be very soon effected.

Letters from Constantinople, May 2d, say, it is the firm belief that the Russians project a landing on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, and that the attack on Sizebola was merely contrived as a mask to this vast enterprize, for which immense preparations were making at Odessa. In consequence, the Ottoman fleet had been sent to the Black Sea to prevent this invasion, for the Divan dreads nothing so much as the appearance of a considerable hostile force in the vicinity of the forts on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, which would not only spread alarm in the capital, but would greatly impede the arrival of supplies for the European provinces.

Imprisonment for Debt.—There is but one view of the subject which we have ever taken, or probably ever shall be able to take; and that is a very simple one. We consider imprisonment as having no more to do with debt than it has with rheumatism, or any other unavoidable calamity. Imprisonment for debt, simply is nothing more nor less than punishment for poverty. As the laws now operate, a refusal or neglect of payment is considered as fraud, and so punished. The grand desideratum then, is to discriminate between misfortune and crime. We are, therefore, and ever have been for striking at the root of our present barbarous laws relating to debtors and creditors—for abolishing the whole system and the phrase of 'imprisonment for debt,' and substituting as much severity as the most rigid may demand, as means of coercing or chastising the knavish. The strange mixture of civil and criminal law in our code concerning creditors and debtors is an enormity that reflects dishonor upon the age, and ridicule upon the boasted freedom of our institutions.

Boston Bulletin.

Another removal.—J. J. Hall is appointed *Coffin maker* to the marine hospital at New Orleans, *vice* Joseph Adams, removed. The office is believed to be a *profitable* one.

Maholm Dickinson, overseer of Joseph Stiles, was murdered at his plantation in the neighborhood of Savannah, by three negroes. When in the field he was assailed by a boy about 16 years of age, with an axe. His sister and a fellow advanced in years were present and afterwards helped to bury him in a neighboring marsh. The man and boy have been committed for trial.

New reform.—The National Intelligencer of the 9th inst. says, "The Boston Courier states that a Presbyterian congregation of that city had resolved to use the Episcopal form of worship in their church, commencing on Sunday last."

In the last week of May, the community of Nashville was much agitated and excited by the insolvency of a gentleman of the bar, who enjoyed the almost unlimited confidence of his friends. His debts amounted to more than one hundred thousand dollars. Speculation was the cause of his ruin. His name is not published.

A teamster engaged in sprinkling the streets of Rochester, being one day overtaken by a sudden shower, exclaimed, "By H——ns ! Its just so always. A man can't do any thing in Rochester without *opposition.*"

"*The nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat.*"—It is said that in some parts of New-Hampshire, it is so rocky the owners of sheep are obliged to *grind* the noses of these *interesting* animals to enable them to get at the straggling spears of grass which now and then peep up between the crevices ! A gentleman of our acquaintance, stopping at a tavern in the *hard-hearted* State, inquired how he contrived to sow his grain on such a *terra firma* as that with which he was surrounded ?—The man coolly answered, "Sir, we find no difficulty here on that score, we go around among the everlasting rocks, and wherever an aperture presents, we *shoot in* seed with our muskets. A good marksman, Sir, will in this way, frequently sow half a bushel of grain before breakfast ! !

Brooklyn Jour.

Speaking aside.—A diffident lover going to a Town Clerk to request him to publish the banns of matrimony, found him at work *alone* in the middle of a ten acre lot, and asked him to *step aside* a moment, as he had something particular for his private ear !

Berk. American.

Somebody asked Baron Rothschild to take venison. 'No !' said the Baron, 'I never eatsh venshon, I don't think it ish so coot as mutton,' 'O !' said the Baron's friend, 'I wonder at your saying so; if mutton were better than venison, why does venison cost so much more ?' 'Vy,' replied the Baron, 'I will tell you vy—in dis world de peeple alwaysh prefer vat ish *deer* to vat ish *sheep.*'

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Intemperance.....No. II.

The ways in which intemperate habits are formed.

1. Parents, not unfrequently, are the cause of their children becoming drunkards. Children, at a very early age, even in infancy, are treated from the enchanting bowl, by those, too, who are in the course of nature placed over them as the guardians of their best interests. It is not supposed that such parents are without feeling and anxiety for the welfare of their children; but through an unwise desire to gratify their taste, they minister to them that which sends their souls to perdition. In this very way habits of intemperance are formed in children, which grow with their growth, and increase with their age, and extinguish the lamp of life before it arrises to its meridian. Spiritous liquors are frequently prepared with sugar and other palatable ingredients, that children may love them themore. Let every parent remember, that the child whose taste he is gratifying, may and probably will, one day bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. In such a case, who will the parent have to blame ? Are there not many, whose old age is deprived of peace and filled with bitterness, through this unwise conduct towards their children ?

Also, parents, by permiting their children to frequent those places where they may have access, surrounded by the strong temptation of company, to the flowing bowl, may find cause to repent, when repentance will avail nothing. I urge this point, not invidiously, but to awaken reflection; and I hope all whom it concerns will hear before it is too late. But while parents are in the habitual use of drinking themselves, it will be very difficult to restrain their children.

2. By its habitual use.

The habitual use of ardent spirits very frequently leads to the intemperate use of them. Many facts testify to this truth; and facts are stubborn things. There are few, if any, who are in the habit of taking their dram at stated times, once or twice in the day, but will find their thirst increasing, and will be anxiously waiting for the time to arrive. The hours will appear to roll tediously away. So soon as a person finds himself in this case, he should take warning. He is on very dangerous ground. His feet are beginning to slide; and unless he speedily fixes them on firm ground, he will slide down to perdition. Why is it that so many, who have always been esteemed sober men, become intemperate about the meridian of life ? The answer is, that having been habitual drinkers, and nominally temperate, at that period of life the strength declining, they are able to bear less, and it requires more to produce the same degree of excitement. For these reasons, with the increasing thirst, every habitual drinker is in danger, in the decline of life, of becoming intemperate. A morning dram is utterly contrary to nature. After the system has been refreshed and invigorated by repose and sleep, there is less reason for exciting it by stimulating liquors, than at any other time of the day. Many are unwilling to be convinced that the habitual use of spiritous liquors is at all dangerous, and, indeed, seem to think them useful and necessary: that they are unnecessary, facts and the opinion of those best acquainted with the human system, abundantly testify; that they are dangerous, any person may know, by observing those families in which they have been so used. It is a rare case if such families do not produce one or more drunkards. Let every man sit down and make out the calculation impartially from the families of his acquaintance. If parents wish to raise up temperate sons, let them banish from their houses the habitual use of spiritous liquors. Were there no habitual use of ardent spirits, there would be very little intemperate use of them. No man becomes a drunkard at once. In the large majority of cases, it is believed that the thirst which leads to this miserable end, is created in families by the habitual use of ardent spirits.

3. By using spirits as a medicine.

It is used as a preventive to disease, and in chronic complaints. Instead of being a preventive, it is the opinion of distinguished physicians, which opinion is founded on facts coming under their own observation, that it is calculated to produce disease, particularly fevers. The use of it, in any form, or on any occasion, as a preventive to disease, is found to be worse than useless. This is the opinion of eminent physicians, who have practised in the West Indies. The opinion of every physician, as to its medicinal virtues, is not to be relied upon. On this subject we should take the advice of wise and temperate physicians. It is not to be expected that a physician who is very fond of it, would advise against its use. They may also be mistaken in their judgment. A correct medical opinion on this point is to be obtained as on other subjects, by observation on matters of fact. I was once advised by two physicians to use the strongest kind of spirits freely, for a certain complaint. One of them I esteemed not only as a man of medical skill, but also of excellent moral character. I followed their advice to some extent, and am now fully convinced that it was much to my injury. Reasoning on this subject perfectly agrees with matters of fact. Though there exists much diversity of opinion, among medical men, as to the definition of fever; it is entirely obvious, that whatever excites the system, has a tendency to produce fever. It is recommended, both for cold and hot weather; but it is very absurd to think the same medicine suited to protect the system against two things that are directly opposite to each other. It is not absurd, however, to suppose it pernicious to both; and facts fully testify that it is. A person can endure greater heat and severer cold, without than with using spirits. It is thought that spiritous liquors are essentially necessary for the health of those who are required to labor with their feet and legs in water; this also is a mistake. Whence arises the danger of sickness to those who are thus exposed ? From too great a flow of blood to the head, while the circulation to the extremes is much impeded. Will the free use of spiritous liquors prevent or lessen the flow of blood to the head, and cause it to circulate to the extremes ? No; it will increase the circulation to the head, but not to the extremes; hence, instead of lessening, it increases the liability to disease in such cases. In chronic complaints, it is as pernicious as to use it for a preventive of disease. For dropsies, rheumatisms, complaints in the stomach and liver, ardent spirits are frequently recommended and used: they may afford a temporary relief, but in the end, they will prove to be rank poison. Such complaints are usually generated by the same poison that is used to heal them. The reason why it is so much used and recommended in such cases, is because it is too much loved, and such cases are laid hold of as pretexts for using it. No doubt many use it to gratify their thirst, while they persuade themselves to believe that they use it for medicine; and with this plea to lay conscience asleep, may become confirmed drunkards; and before they will open their eyes, they are too far gone to extricate themselves from the snare.

In temporary and occasional maladies it may be useful as a medicine; but even in such cases as these, some as distinguished physicians as any in our country, say that other medicines may supply its place. Supposing it to possess some medicinal virtues, would it not be better to forego even these, than run the risk of inheriting all its evils; or if used, that it be used only on the recommendation of a wise and temperate physician. For one case where it restores health, it generates one hundred cases of disease; for one instance in which it saves life, it destroys a thousand.

4. The intoxicating bowl is frequently resorted to as an alleviation of trouble. When persons are distressed by the loss of friends, perplexed with a multiplicity of cares, or harassed by the wreck of property, to relieve the distresses of their mind, they betake themselves to the exhilarating draught. This is a most wretched remedy against such evils. It is placing the climax upon all the rest. The intoxicating bowl will not restore friends; it will not repair a ruined fortune; it will not give energy and clearness of vision to a distracted mind: but many friends has it torn away; many fortunes has it ruined; many minds has it wrecked. It is of all expedients the very worst. Would it not be better for such to cast their cares upon the Lord, and look to him who is the strength of Jacob, to help them ? Whom he blesses is blessed; whom he curses is cursed, and he is sure to curse the drunkard, and send him to that burning lake where he will not have even a drop of water to cool his tongue.

V. D. M.

How to be Rich.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get every thing and save all we get—to stint ourselves, and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for our friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

Reform.—We feel justified in stating, that since the commencement of the "reform" in the post-office department, there have been more irregularities in the mail, more failures in the due receipt of letters and papers, than during any former period of the same length. We state the fact, and leave others to draw their inferences. It will be recollected that post-offices in Portland, Boston, Salem, &c. have been "reformed."

Northern paper.

The difference between a good physician and a bad one is certainly very great, but the difference between a good physician and no physician at all is, in many cases, very little indeed.

John Ollenbockengraphensteinertsofen has a letter to his address in the Baltimore post-office.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1829.

First and last crime.—This tale on our last page, will be read with interest. Whether it be fiction, or the true history of a victim of parental indulgence, the moral is an impressive one.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The citizens of Charlotte, after a short notice, met at Mr. Robert I. Dinkins', to celebrate the 54th anniversary of our independence. A splendid dinner was furnished by Mr. Dinkins; and after the cloth was removed, *Wm. Davidson*, Esq. was appointed President and Doctor *M. Dougherty*, Vice President. The following regular toasts were then given and succeeded by the annexed volunteers; during which time perfect good humour prevailed throughout the company.

1. *The 4th of July*, 1776—The glorious period of our Independence, may each revolving year find us more patriotic and more united in the bonds of union and friendship.
2. *George Washington*, who, like a rock upon the ocean's verge, withstood the foaming billows of tyranny and left his name immortalized in the hearts of his countrymen.
3. *The Heroes and Soldiers of the revolution*—Honor to their memories and peace to the ashes of those that are gone; and honor, health, comfort and happiness to those that are yet on the stage of action.
4. *The President and Heads of Departments of the U. States*—May the discharge of their official duties, prove them worthy of the high trust confirmed upon them.
5. The Congress of the U. S. the constituted guardians ofthe sovereign people: may they impartially discharge their duties and thereby promote the prosperity of the nation.
6. *The Army and Navy of the U. States*—The late war proved them worthy of their ancestors.
7. *Our government and country*—More than half a century has proved that an enlightened, virtuous people can live without a king.
8. The Governor and state of N. Carolina.
9. *Militia of the U. States*—If well organized and disciplined, they are the bulwark of the nation.
10. *The freedom of the Press.*—Its use and not abuse renders it invaluable.
11. *Political and religious liberty throughout the world*—May the whole human family enjoy those great blessings.
12. Agriculture, Manufactures and Internal Improvement, together with Commerce, are the surefoundation for the prosperity and happiness of our government.
13. The Fair sex.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Wm. Davidson, President: The county of Mecklenburg: the first to declare independence, may it be the last to surrender it.

By Dr. M. Dougherty, Vice-President: The golden region: may the influence of the precious metal never make the possessors of the soil forget that it was purchased by the blood of their ancestors.

By Wm. Smith: Public Officers in all departments of the General and State Government: may virtue shield them from political persecution.

By J. H. Blake: Charles Carrroll, the only surviving signer of the declaration of independence of the U. States: may his life long be spared to hear the benedictions of ten millions of freemen annually showering down upon his venerable head.

Ry John Irwin: Husbands to maids, wives to bachelors, and children to those who wish them.

By Dr. J. D. Boyd: Heads of Departments: may they be governed by republican principles, instead of party spirit and political favoritism.

By David Parks: May the citizens of Charlotte remember their independence and acknowledge their gratitude to the giver who has paved their streets with gold.

By John R. Hampton: May the intellectual resources of North-Carolina, when duly appreciated, be found to excel those of her gold mines.

By Washington Morrison: Gen. Geo. Washington: The sun who was first to salute our common ancestors in the garden; who has witnessed the rise and fall of empires; who has seen kingdoms crumbling into dust and dynasties forgotten, never shone on a character in whom so many excellencies were combined.

By F. M. Ross: Our next Legislature: may it be composed of men whose talents will do credit to the State and honor to themselves; and may their aim be our country's good, and their guide measures and not men.

By Doct. P. C. Caldwell: Our next Legislature: may it not forget to extend protection to the medical profession.

By Herman Koehler: May the Devil take the hard flint rocks and leave the gold behind.

By Frederick Folger: The fair daughters of Mecklenburg county.

By P. Thompson: The memory of De Witt Clinton: may it ever be cherished by the friends of internal improvement.

By Col. John Sloan: Gen. Thos. Sumpter—native of Virginia, citizen of South-Carolina; distinguished for his revolutionary services and the only American revolutionary General who now lives: may the battle of the Hanging Rock, together with many other military achievements during the revolutionary war, equally meritorious, be gratefully acknowledged by every true hearted American.

At a celebration of the 4th of July, in York District, S. C. all the gentlemen and ladies present were dressed in *homespun*. This is laudable; and we wish the example may be followed in all parts of the southern country. Such an opposition to the Tariff,—for it is called *opposition*, when, in fact, it is promoting the very object of protecting duties,—is what all must approve; and if persisted in, it will restore to us the golden days of prosperity. We select, for the edification of our readers, one of the regular toasts drunk on the occasion:

The Constitution of the United States, pen'd by Jefferson, advocated by Adams, and ratified by the people;—an instrument of limited powers: may a strict construction thereof be the guide of every statesman.

The framer of this toast is certainly wise above what is written. Neither Adams nor Jefferson was a member of the Convention which adopted the constitution, and they had no part in framing it. We believe they were both serving their country on foreign embassies at the time; we are certain Mr. Jefferson was. The new origin, however, which is given to the constitution in this toast, is entitled to about as much credence as the new *meaning* given to it in South Carolina.

The celebration was a *Jackson* one; and although the set toasts were moderate, yet in the volunteers the spirit of party shows itself with violence. *Ecce signum!*

The sovereignty of the nation: the natural and constitutional birthright of the people; usurped by Clay and Adams through treachery and corruption, and regained by the people through a wise and patriotic exercise of their democratic rights and duties.

This is a sample of the abuse which is daily lavished on the late Administration; yet its friends are required to laud the present, or be denounced as *factious*; to laud an administration which is wreaking its vengeance on them, which is "*punishing*" them for an honest exercise of opinion, whenever it can do so with safety.

We cull but one more:—

The Cataline of the age, Henry Clay. The people have set the seal of condemnation on him: and he has fallen like Lucifer, never to rise.

"The people" know Henry Clay, and they know, that from his youth upwards, he has been the firm friend of his country, the eloquent advocate of her rights: they know, too, that in the time of his country's peril, when the storm of war gathered in blackness and thickened over his native land, he stood firm and undismayed; while many of those who are now his revilers, were singing pæans to the enemy who was devastating our shores, massacreing our citizens and ravishing our women. Yet he is called the *Cataline* of the age! Who was *Cataline?* The faithful pen of history pourtrays him, "as from his youth, fond of *discord assassination* and *bloodshed*;" as stained with the blood of his own *brother*, whom he murdered to have his estate, and with the blood of his own *child*, whom he murdered to remove the objections made to him by a woman who refused to marry him with the prospect of being a step mother." Such was *Cataline!* a monster, who infinitely exceeded in profligacy and desperation all, who, either in his own age, or that which preceded him, were, by their profligate ambition and horrible vices, hastening the downfal of the Roman Republic. And yet the talented, the eloquent, the chivalrous CLAY, is compared to a wretch so unparalleled in atrocity! This is liberality for you. If Henry Clay has fallen, never to rise, why is he pursued with such unrelenting rancor? A magnanimous enemy will not trample on a vanquished foe: he will mingle with the exultation of triumph the feelings of humanity. But Henry Clay will rise again: his enemies know this; and hence their animosity. They see in him the man who is destined to rescue the country from the hands of misrule, and save the republic from the gulf which yawns before it. Such is his destiny, and it will be accomplished. The measure of his fame will then be full.

Reform.—Doct. James Manney, Collector of the port of Beaufort, in this State, has been *removed*, to make room for Henry M. Cooke. No charge is brought against Dr. Manney, save that he was friendly to the late Administration, and "electioneered" for it. Hundreds who held office under Mr. Adams, "electioneered" *against* him; has even *one* of these been removed by President Jackson? No. But Dr. Manney is turned out of office, because,—so says a willing apologist of the "powers that be,"—he "descended so far beneath the dignity of his office as to electioneer *for* the late Administration." Had he electioneered *against* it, there would have been no derogation from "the dignity of his office;" so far from it, he would have been considered worthy of additional reward. Such are the ideas of *right* and *wrong*, in the new code of political morals now in vogue. Persecution for opinion's sake, is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and will not long be tolerated. If the President, in making removals, were not influenced solely by party considerations, there would be less cause of complaint; but so far, not a single officer who was zealous in supporting his election, has been disturbed. He can discover no fault on one side, nor any worth on the other. Devotion to him is the touchstone of merit. By this course of conduct, unwise as it is unjust, he compels almost one half of the American people to become his opponents; and in this nearly equal division of parties, a few secessions from his own ranks, will turn the scale against him. To this end are events fast hastening.

Division in the ranks.—Noah has given Duff Green a sharp rap over the knuckles; he has held him up to the public gaze in in his true colors; and thus by one hired slanderer the character of another is truly delineated. "If," says Noah, "our attachment to Gen. Jackson and the members of his administration depended upon our approving of the course which the Editor of the Telegraph has pursued, or upon our consenting to *hold fellowship* with him, then would our support be short-lived indeed, and our opposition be as violent as our contempt for an *unprincipled politician* is sincere." Again he says, "we have long held but one opinion of this same Editor of the Telegraph. His support has at all times been with a *single eye to his own interest*." Very well, Mr. Noah:—we are glad Duff has provoked you to tell the truth once in your life; and you have thus verified the old adage, that when "rogues fall out"—but it is unnecessary to quote the whole,—it is doubtless quite familiar to you. Again—"For ourselves," says Noah, "we consider this conductor of the Telegraph unworthy of more than a passing notice. Experience has taught us that every cause will have its honest and corrupt advocates, and as even Satan himself has been used as the instrument of good, we will continue to *tolerate* him so long as he minds his own business and does not interfere with ours." This is only a prelude to more serious divisions in the party now in power. The elements of discord are in motion; and before the President's term has half elapsed, we shall have such a blow up as the country has never yet witnessed.

John Randolph is a member elect of the Virginia Convention. He will be to the Convention, what Mr. Ritchie, in times gone by, declared he was to the nation, a "nuisance and a curse." He recently declared, in a speech at Charlotte Court-House, that "it never was known that the people *ever* improved their government by a *change*;" of course he is no great admirer, as we have long believed, of the American Revolution. He was opposed to the right of suffrage; and speaking on that subject, he said, "the non-freeholders spoke of physical force; but before he would consent to extend to them the right to tax his land and slaves, he would give them a *fight*;" and yet he claims the right of taxing the non-freeholders, and compelling them to fight the battles of their country. This is republicanism, with a vengeance. No wonder he manifested such bitter hostility to the late administration; like those which preceded it, it was too sternly republican for him.

Small Bills.—The law passed some months since in Pennsylvania, prohibiting the circulation of any bank notes in that State, under the denomination of *five dollars*, has met with general approbation, especially from those in moderate circumstances. It is said that the proposition to exclude small notes originated with the small storekeepers and operative mechanics. The numerous class of counterfeiters have found their business materially injured by the new arrangement, while a silver currency circulates every where and is abundant.

Quite Encouraging.—During the past week, we received notice of the clearing out of two of our subscribers, who were considerably in arrears.—Also, that another who owes us for one year's papers, and resides about *two hundred miles* from this, refuses to take his paper from the Post Office. We presume this last named gentleman would pay our bill, should we take the trouble to present it in person! One of the first named gentlemen owes us for blanks as well as papers.

Two runaways and a "*stakes*" in one week!—Too bad.—*Schoharie Republican.*

Theatrical Accident.—Mr. Forrest, one of the managers, in playing Sir John Ramoney, in "Blood for Blood," on Monday evening, was much injured in the breast by the use of a dagger, which was supposed to be a spring one. The wound was near the heart, and rather deep, but we are happy to say that he is now considered out of danger, though for a time there was great fear that it would be mortal.

Albany Daily Adv.

Mrs. Hopkins told me that she heard Sam Gibb's wife say that John Harris' wife told her Granny Smith heard that it was no doubt the widow Baker said that Capt. Wood's wife thought that Col. Lane's wife believed that old Mrs, Lamb reckoned positively that Peter Dunham's wife had told Nell Buesenden that her aunt had declared to the world that it was generally believed that old mother Parker and old uncle Trimble toe had said in plain terms, that she heard Betsy Cook say that her sister Polly had said that it was well known in the neighborhood that old Mrs. Slouch made no bones of saying that in her opinion it was a matter of fact that dolly Lightfinger would soon be obliged to *get her a new pair of apron strings.*

Pure water.—A man in Rochester has been convicted of throwing a *skunk* into another man's well and fined $50.

Died,

At the Mansion Hotel, in this place, on the 16th instant, of bilious fever, Mr. *Samuel Morris*, of Albemarle county, Va. He arrived here on the 15th, from South-Carolina, seriously indisposed; and although medical aid was immediately afforded, yet his disease had taken too firm hold to yield to the power of medicine.

Fayetteville Market, July 9.

Cotton, 6¾ a 7¾, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 6 a 6½; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 50 a 55; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 a 2 50; molasses, 32 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common 9 00, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 40 a 45; whiskey 25 a 27; wheat, 90 a 100.

United States Bank Notes 1½ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, July 11.

Cotton, 7¾ a 9¾; flour, 6¾ a 7; corn 44 a 50 oats, 35 a 38; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34; a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9, bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter. 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 46 cents; T. Island, 50; sugar Mucovado, 9½; St. Croix and Jamaica, 7 a 9½ a 10½; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 32.

Richmond, July 9.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 6 00 a 6 50, wheat 1.25, apple brandy, 40 a 45, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2.....Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

Mecklenburg Agricultural Society.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday in July, instant. The Members of the Society are requested to attend punctually at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Society.

2t43 J. SMITH, *Secretary.*

State of North-Carolina,

MACON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

APRIL TERM, 1829.

Jesse R. Siler, *vs.* John J. Posey & Jesse Clemmons. } *Original Attachment, Levied on Goods and Chattels.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Macon, at the Court-House in Franklin, on the Monday preceding the last Monday in September next, then and there to plead, replevy, or demur, or judgment final will be taken against them by default, and execution will go accordingly.

Test. N. B. HYATT, *C. M. C.*

6t247:::::::::pr. adv. $2.50.

The Examination

OF the students in the *Charlotte Female Academy*, will take place, on Thursday and Friday, the 30th and 31st. The friends and patrons of the Institution are requested to attend.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*

July 9, 1829. 2t42

Ebenezer Academy.

THIS institution, under the superintendence of the subscriber, is now open for the reception of students. A course of studies is here pursued preparatory to admission into the University of this State. In addition to this, instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education.

The healthy situation of this Academy, the good state of morals in the neighbourhood, and the advantages of an enlightened ministry, which the students can always enjoy, are objects worthy the attention of those wishing to educate their sons. Board can be had in respectable families, at one dollar per week. Tuition proportionably low. H. R. HALL.

Bethany Church, Iredell county, N. C.

July 7, 1829:::::::2t42

Deeds for sale at this Office.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the

Cheapest and most fashionable

GOODS

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself and bought for *CASH*, he feels perfectly confident that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores.

MICHAEL. BROWN.

Salisbury, July 6, 1829:::::::3mt253.

Education.

THE subscriber has resumed his school in this place, in which are taught the following branches of education, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Englisb Grammar, Geography, History, the Latin and Greek languages. He promises that every exertion will be made on his part, for the improvement of those children entrusted to his care.

J. G. HALL.

Salisbury, June 9, 1829.—2t42.

Rowan Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of the Rowan County Bible Society with be held on Monday, the 3d day of August next, at Thyatyra. A sermon may be expected from a minister previously appointed.

The importance of the Bible cause, especially the encouraging aspect which it has recently assumed, will, it is hoped, secure a full meeting, and a large congregation.

3t43. J. RANKIN.

WILLIAM T. Dobson, *vs.* James P. Walker and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that one of the defendants, James P. Walker, is not ~~an~~ inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that he may appear at our next court to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur tothe complainant's Bill, or the same, as to his part, will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

WINSTON SOMERS, *C. M. E.*

June 11, 1822.—6t244:::::::pr. adv. $2.50.

Book Missing.

THE first volume of Bishop DEHON'S Sermons has been missing from my library for some time:—it has doubtless been loaned out. The person who has it, will please return it.

3t242. S. L. FERRAND.

A List of Letters

REMAINING *in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of July*, 1829.

A. Silas Alexander, Esq. Phineas Alexander, William W. Abbea, Esq.

B. N. Bosworth 2, E. M. Bronson, Moses Beaty, Francis M. Beaty, Wm. Bigham, Wm. Black, Margaret Black, Francis A. Bradley, Samuel Blythe, Christian Black.

C. James Clark, Fanny Cathey, L. D. Cannon, David F. Caldwell, Jane L. Caldwell, John Caston, William Culberhouse.

D. Rev. J. W. Douglass, William Darnall, Walter Davis, Esq. James N. Davidson.

E. Joseph Eastman, Stephen Emerson.

F. Wm. Flinn 2, David G. Flaniken.

G. Samuel F. Gelston 4, James Graham, Sam. Givens, Rev. Isaac Grier.

H. Wm. S. W. Huges 2, John L. Hayes, Doct. John Happold, Daniel Hyams, John Hall, George Houston, Mrs. Eliza Hefferman, Doct. Hezekiah Hall, Samuel Hyams, Thomas Henry, James Hutchison.

J. Thomas I. Johnson 2, David Johnson, Patrick Johnson.

K. Mrs. Sarah Kemberel 2, John Kerr.

L. Mary Long, Edwin Lang, Wm. L. Long, Mrs. Mary Lees.

M. Thomas J. McLain, Zebulon Morris, Margaret D. McRee, James W. Martain, Joseph M'Culloch, Saml. M'Rum, Banks M'Ree, David McKnight, John McLure, Hugh McLure, Robert Matthews, Wm. C. McCormick, Managers or Proprietors of the Gold Mines, John McMickle.

N. Thomas Norton.

O. Julia M. Osborn 2, Nathan Orr.

P. Wm. Patterson, Capt. Robert Pickens, John C. Pharr, Aaron R. Patton, Wm. Parker, James Peoples.

Q. Charles Qua.

R. Mary C. Reeze 2, James Rodgers, Doct. Joseph W. Ross, Elizabeth Russel, Wm. Rylie, John Read.

S. James Sprott, Esq. John Simpson, Jacob Sims, Secretary of the Sunday School, Benj. Smith.

T. Thomas Trotter 6, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Tate.

W. James Whitesides, John J. Walker 2, Capt. John Walker, jun. John Weeks, William Walker, Joseph or Wm. Winchester, Margaret Wiley, Moses Wallis.

3t43. WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Polly, has absconded, in company with a Villain, called Alexander Mullen, who I have supported for the last nine months; and are supposed to have gone to the Western District, Tennessee; this is to forewarn all persons from harbouring her or crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

DANIEL KERBY.

Burke county, N. C. June 20, 1829.—2t42p.

DOCT. M. DOUGHERTY,

HAS removed from his former residence at Beattie's Ford, and established himself in the town of Charlotte, N. C. where he proposes to continue the practice of his profession. *June* 24, 1829.—3t42.

POETRY.

MUTABILITY.

BY PERCY BYSCHE SHELLEY.

The flower that smiles to day
To-morrow dies;
All that we wish to stay,
Tempts and then flies.
What is this world's delight?
Lightning that mocks the night,
Brief even as bright.

Virtue, how frail it is!
Friendship how rare!
Love, how it sells poor bliss
For proud despair!
But we, though soon they fall,
Survive their joy and all
Which ours we call.

Whilst skies are blue and bright,
Whilst flowers are gay;
Whilst eyes that change ere night
Make glad the day;
Whilst yet the calm hours creep,
Dream thou—and from thy sleep
Then wake to weep.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

FIRST AND LAST CRIME.

JAMES MORLEY, THE MURDERER.

"And to *this*, it has come at last! *Thus* I read myself described in every newspaper! *Thus* I am designated by every tongue that speaks of me! And many are those who have already made the appointment to be up betimes, and go to *Morley's execution!* The execution of Morley, the murderer? Yes—it would become *me* well, to let the hangman play the dog with me; a rude rabble gather round my scaffold; and a heartless world amuse itself, an hour perhaps with the Newgate history of my words, my conduct, nay, my very looks, from my first moment in a condemned cell, to my last, under the gibbet! It is not death I fear: but what I do fear, worse than ten thousand deaths, and what I have no spirit in me to sustain, is the malefactor exhibition of myself. These hands bound with cords—the arms ignominiously fastened—a vile halter round my neck—and the leading forth to public execution! Oh! these preparations, and these adjuncts are dreadful! I look into myself and find I have less fortitude to go through such a scene, than I should have resolution to escape it, (if only that escape were left me,) by dashing out my brains against the walls of my prison.

'Why then should I undergo the mockery of trial? Why stand at the bar of justice, to hear myself arraigned—to endure the public gaze—listen to well turned periods of trite horror at my crime—and hear *others* tell *how I* perpetrated it? And when twelve men shall gravely pronounce I *am* a murderer, to receive judicial sentence, with a solemn exhortation to prepare for a fel-o'-'s death; and the orthodox appendage, that if I am duly penitent, for the remaining sixty hours I am permitted to breathe, my soul may find heaven, while the surgeons are scraping my bones, to make a skeleton for their museum of curiosities.

'Yet, even to this ordeal would I submit, were it thus only the world could learn by what a chain of circumstances I became a murderer. But is it not so: for that which living ears might have listened to in my defence, living eyes can read after my death.

'I was the youngest child of three; but before I had attained my tenth year, I was an only one. I had always been the favorite of both my parents, and now I was their idol.—They hung upon my existence, as a shipwrecked mariner clings to the last floating fragment of the gallant bark that bore him; they lived, but while they held by me, in the rough tossings of the ocean of life. I was not slow to discover my value in their estimation, or to exercise in its fullest extent, the capricious tyranny of conscious power. Almost the earliest impression which my ripening mind received, was a regal immunity from error—I could *do no wrong*.

'There was no deficiency of moral training either by precept or example. The stream of virtuous admonition was poured in full tide, over my heart; but it was left to stagnate.—The model of virtuous conduct was held before my eyes in every action of my parents; but I was absolved from the duty of imitation.—What was the consequence? I imperceptibly created within myself an arbitrary standard of right and wrong; my moral vision became habitually distorted; I had one code of ethics for the world, and another for myself, words changed their meaning, according as they were to express my own actions, or those of others. I was taught to know, but not required to practise, the obligations of social life; and I rioted in all the excesses, ran through all the transgressions, which mere boyhood commits, with a prodigal, but warranted reliance upon parental indulgence. Oh God! what after life of guilt and sorrow I should have been spared, if authority, hand in hand with wholesome discipline, had frowned upon my *first* offences!

"As my passions grew stronger, they took a wider range, and rapidly outstripped my years. An almost unlimited command of money placed at my disposal the means of gratifying every inclination, by giving me the power to put meaner instruments in motion, those sordid panders to vice, who made smooth the paths of sin for the privilege of dipping into an heir's purse. I had three or four of these pioneers in my pay by the time I was sixteen; but though I knew the rumour of my youthful licentiousness sometimes reached my father's ears, I never saw displeasure darken his brow towards me, nor heard the language of reproof from his lips. They are the weeds of a rich soil, he would say, 'which a little culture will soon eradicate.' It is true, the more degrading of my follies were unknown to him.

"My education was not neglected. I had a thirst for knowledge: and amid all the dissipation into which I plunged, I willingly and eagerly devoted much of my time to study.—Masters of every kind were provided for me; but they were strictly prohibited from exercising any control. It so chanced I needed none; I engaged in the acquisition of learning with the free grace of a volunteer, and I believe my preceptors were not reluctant to claim me as their pupil. Alas! the only use I have ever made of what I acquired, has been to guild my vices when acted, or refine upon the manner of acting them while in contemplation.

"My father had a brother, his elder by many years; a man of stern and rigid character, as I then considered him; but, as I would now call him, of upright, firm, and honorable principle. He loved my father, but did not love his weakness; and the display of it, in his indulgence towards me, was the cause of many a serious, if not sometimes angry, debate between them. Well do I remember (for it rankled like poison in my swelling heart) a declaration he once made in my presence. It was a fine autumnal evening, and he was seated with my father & mother in a balcony, which opened from the library window upon a spacious lawn.—I entered the room and advanced towards them, unconscious, of course, that their conversation had been about me; but my uncle looking at me with a severe expression of countenance, and at the same addressing his brother, exclaimed, 'Well, James, neither you nor I may live to see; but if the grace of God, or his own better reflection, as he grows older, do not work a change in this young squire, a duel, Jack Ketch, or a razor, will work his exit some day or other."

"My father smiled—I saw my mother wipe a tear—at that moment I could have struck my uncle dead. I muttered a few words—I knew not what, and left the room. Boy as I was, (for I had barely completed my seventeenth year,) I felt all the vindictive passions of manhood kindling within me. It seemed as if a sentence had been passed upon me, more terrible because a secret voice whispered to me, it was prophetic!—*that impression never forsook me!* It grew with my growth; it pursued me through life; it almost gave a colour to my after years. If I could have opened the volume of futurity, and read the page, blotted with the record of what I was to become, it could hardly have bound me in the fetters of my destiny more certainly, than did this ill omened prediction of my uncle.

'I questioned my father haughtily, a few days afterwards, as to the reasons of his brother for thus speaking of me; and I even dared to insinuate, that had he felt what a father should, he would have resented the indignity. He answered me (I write it with shame and contrition) most mildly, most affectionately. The gentle being, I see him now, as he tenderly took my hand—apologised to me—to me! who ought to have stood trembling in his pressence! I followed up my blow. With cold, but subtle malignity, I played off my revenge towards my uncle thro' the idolatry of my father's love towards myself. I barbarously gave him a choice of misery; for I disdainfully replied, that he must henceforth determine, whether he would lose a brother or a son, as I had determined to remain no longer under this roof, unless I had the assurance that I should never again see my uncle there. He looked at me. My God! what a look it was! so full of meek sorrow and appalling obedience! Without uttering a word he sat down to his writing table. The tears fell upon his paper; but they did not blot out a few words addressed to his brother, which severed forever in this world two noble hearts; cast, indeed, in two different moulds, but which kindred blood had cemented, in the close bonds of fraternal love for more than forty years.

'This was my first revenge. But was I satisfied? No!

"It was only a few months afterwards, that chance threw in my way a daughter of my uncle's. I met her at the house of a common friend, who knew and deplored the unhappy schism which prevailed between the two brothers. He was equally attached to both, and I believe pleased himself with the idea, that an occasional intercourse between the young branches of the families, might some day or other effect a reconciliation between the head. My cousin Harriet was a year older than myself. She was in her nineteenth, and I in my eighteenth year. I loved her. Yes; the first feeling that glowed within my bosom was that of love. She was beautiful—fascinating—accomplished—amiable—and I loved her. It was not long before I was satisfied that I had kindled a reciprocal passion in her breast. The mute eloquence of her look and manner was only the harbinger of that same thrilling eloquence which fell from her tongue when I won the declaration of her affection.

'Her father knew we met at this friend's house; but whether he was told, or whether he penetrated, the secret of our attachment, I never learned. I only know, that, at the very moment when separation was madness, his mandate went forth, prohibiting all further intercourse between us, and that it was obeyed.—Not by me; for I was incapable of submission; but by my gentle Harriet, who thought herself incapable of disobeying. We met no more where we had been wont to meet; and my young heart's spring of happiness seemed forever withered.

"But here again, I began to reflect, my path was crossed—my hopes were blighted—by my uncle. I heard, too, that his tongue had been free with my name; that the blistering censure of his austere virtue had fallen upon my actions. I writhed under the contumely. My wounded spirit was insatiate for vengeance. I meditated deeply, how I could inflict it, so as to strike the blow where he was most vulnerable. I did not brood long over my dark purpose. The love I still bore his daughter, was now mingled with the hatred I bore towards himself; and I exulted in the thought, that I should perhaps be able to gratify, at one and the same moment, two of the fiercest passions of my nature—lust and revenge.

'I SUCCEEDED!

'In these two words let me shroud a tale of horror. Harriet was my victim! Ask not how. I triumphed! *She* fell! An angel might have fallen as she did, and lost no purity. But her stainless heart was too proud to palter and equivocate with circumstances. She never rose from what she deemed her bridal bed. And ere twenty summers had fanned her cheek, the grave worm banqueted upon its loveliness.

"This was my *first* crime. The recollection of it is engraven in my memory by an awful catastrophe The night wind that sung *her* funeral dirge, howled with dismal fury through the burning ruins of my parental mansion.—Yes! that very night, as if it were in mercy to them, my father and my mother both perished in the flames which reduced the house itself to cinders. They were seen at the windows of their bed chamber, shrieking for aid; but before any could be procured, the flooring gave way, and they sunk, at once into the yawning furnace that roared beneath. Their remains, when afterwards dug out, were a few shovels full of blackened ashes; except my father's right hand, which was found clasped in that of my mother, and both unconsumed. I followed these sad relicks to the sepulchre. But with the tears I shed, there was blended a feeble consolation at the thought they had died before they knew the fate of Harriet; and frightful joy, that another pang was added to the wretchedness of my uncle.

"I can well remember what a feeling of loneliness and desolation now took possession of me. A few days, a few hours almost, had snapped asunder the only links by which I seemed to be held to this world. Froward as my youth had been—headlong as I followed the impulse of my passions—my heart was not seared, the springs of social virtue were not dried up within me—my nature was not so bleak and barren—but that I often sighed, in bitterness of soul, over the wreck of things that had been. There were moments too, when I would gladly have paid the price of *all* my future life to redeem and cancel the past; for I already shrunk, with prophetic fears, from what was to come. Nor could the intoxicated anticipations, of that ample wealth which awaited me, when another year should elapse, make me forget that I was doomed to enjoy it *alone*. I felt, too, that I should enter upon my inheritance with a tainted name, a feeling which the falsehoods and fawnings of the parasites who surrounded me could not obliterate.

"Time, however, gradually rolled on; and I grew callous, if not reconciled. I could not disguise from myself that the more select circles of society were closed against me, or, if I found my way into them, some blushing whisper was quickly circulated, which created a solitude around me. For several years I strove to bear down this ostracism of fashion, as I considered it, rather than of morals, by the imposing influence of money. There was no equipage—no establishment in the capital which surpassed my own; there was no patron of the arts, of literature, or of science, so munificent; there was no benefactor to public charities so liberal, there was no dispenser of private benevolence, whose alms were so ostentatiously blazoned forth. My name was on every tongue, my movements and my actions, were the daily theme of the newspapers; I lived in the general eye; but I could not level the barrier which excluded me from the region I sought.

"It was during this period, and while I was thus squandering thousands to achieve the conquest of shadows, that I succeeded in fixing an intimacy with a family equal to my own station, and superior to it in fortune. The eldest daughter was an heiress of large expectations, and my proposals of marriage were favorably received. I might almost say that Matilda was mine; when one day I received a letter from her father, peremptorily forbidding my visits. I was thunderstruck. I hastened to the house, and demanded an explanation. It was given in a few words. *I was referred to my uncle for any information I required.*

"This blow struck me down. I had run through my patrimonial estate, but hoped by my marriage with Matilda, to repair my shattered fortune. Three weeks after it was known that the match was broken off, I was a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench! I breathed no curses upon the cause of this sudden reverse of fortune, but—I swore revenge, in silence; and I kept my oath. I languished away six months, a captive debtor; and then, taking the benefit of the act, I walked forth a beggar, to prey upon the world at large! I had studied, during that time, in an admirable school, where I found professors in every art by which fools are gulled, and knaves foiled with their own weapons. I was an apt scholar, and returned to the bosom of society, an adept in the science of *polished depredation*. Translate this into the language of the Old Bailey, and I became a swindler by profession. Like the eagle, however, I was a bird of prey that soared into the higher regions, and rarely stooped to strike the meaner tribes of my species. I had not lost, with the trappings of my birth, the manners and address of the sphere in which I had moved, and these were now my stock in trade for carrying on my new vocation.

"Among the children of misfortune with whom I associated in prison, was Charles Fitzroy, a bankrupt in every thing but exhaustless invention, and unconquerable perseverance.–Give him the free use of his limbs, and with matchless dexterity he would make the contributions of the morning furnish out the riotous expenses of the evening. It was his boast, that he would breakfast with an empty pocket, and dine with a purse that should defray the carouse of a dozen friends. And I have known him to fulfil his boast, with a heart as light, too, as became a man who thus made the credulous fools of the world his bankers.

"I was needy, desperate, and an outcast; and I linked my destiny with Fitzroy's. He had my confidence; such confidence as confederates in knavery can bestow. When he obtained his liberty, which he did shortly after my own was accomplished, he introduced me to his companions; men who, like himself, lived by plundering the unwary, and who looked up to him as their *Magnus Apollo*. I was soon initiated in all their mysteries; and played my part to admiration at the gaming table, on the race course, and in the ring.

"Fitzroy was master of the secret that festered near my heart; the increased and increasing hatred towards my uncle. I regarded him as my evil genius; for not only had he thwarted me in two of the dearest objects of my life; but his prediction of my boyhood had clung to me like a poisoned garment. I could not shake it off; and now, more than ever, it seemed accomplishing itself with rapid strides. It made me mad when I reflected upon the polluted channels through which my precarious means flowed, and thought of the luxurious enjoyment which his opulence commanded. It was true, I had dashed his cup with bitterness; but it was no less true, that it still flowed with sweets, while mine was brimming with gall. Fitzroy would often talk to me upon this subject, and devise schemes for a successful inroad upon his purse. At length a plan was matured between us, in which I could not appear, but which Fitzroy, and a picked few of our associates, undertook to execute.

"My uncle had always been passionately fond of the course, and prided himself upon his stud of racers. He betted largely, and was generally fortunate, probably because he selected his men with a wary eye. The race course, then, was the arena chosen for the enterprise, but admirable as were the projected plans, and skilfully as they were executed, such was his luck, or so profound were his calculations, that they failed *five* successive seasons. Fitzroy, however, was one of those men, who, when satisfied that what they engage in ought to succeed, according to the means employed, only derive fresh vigour from every fresh defeat. He played his game a *sixth* time, and won. The same day that saw my uncle rise with thousands, saw him seek his pillow at night, a frantic beggar! He was too proud a man, too honorable, I will add, not to throw down his last guinea, in satisfaction of such demands. He never suspected villany in the business. He paid his losses, therefore; and in less than a week afterwards, an inquest sat upon his body, which was found at the bottom of his own fish pond.

"I had my share of this infernal plunder; but so ravenous had been my appetite for revenge, that not one pang of remorse disturbed the riotous enjoyments in which it was lavished. On the contrary, the very consciousnesss that it was my uncle's money I squandered, gave a zest to every excess, and seemed to appease the gnawing passions which had so long tormented me. In two or three years, however, boundless extravagance, and the gaming table, stripped me of my last shilling. It was in one of the frenzied moments of this profligate reverse of fortune, that I committed the crime for which, if to morrow dawned upon me, I should be publicly arraigned.

"Fitzroy had been fortunate the whole night. I had thrown with constant bad luck. He had pocketed some hundreds; I had lost more than I could pay. I asked him for a temporary loan of fifty pounds, to make good what I owed, and stake the small remaining sum for the chance of retrieving all. He refused me. It was the first time he had ever done so. But he not only refused me, he taunted me with sarcastic reproofs for my folly, and muttered something about the uselessness of assisting a man who, if he had thousands, would scatter them like dust. He should have chosen a fitter moment to exhort me, than when I was galled by my losses, and by his denial of my request. I was heated with wine too; and half mad with despair, half mad with drink, I sprung upon him, tore him to the earth, and before the bystanders could interfere to separate us, I had buried a knife, which I snatched from a table near me, up to the handle in his heart! He screamed—convulsively grappled me by the throat—and expired! His death-gripe was so fierce and powerful, that I believe had we been alone, his murderer would have been found strangled by his side. It was with difficulty that the horror struck witnesses of this bloody scene could force open his clenched hands time enough to let me breathe.

"I have done! I remember, as if it were but yesterday, the silent response which my heart made, when my uncle pronounced that withering sentence on me. "No!" was my indignant exclamation: 'I may deserve a hundred public deaths, but if I know myself, I would never undergo one!—NOR WILL I. When that which I have written shall be read---other hopes or other punishments, perchance, than man can awaken or inflict—will await me. My *first* crime—my *first* revenge, and my *last*, I have recorded; my *last* crime others must tell, when they speak of the murderer and SUICIDE, JAS. MORLEY."

Not to rejoice in the benefit of what God has graciously allowed us to know, from a presumptuous disgust at our incapacity of knowing more, is as absurd as it would be to refuse to walk because we cannot fly. Shall we shut our eyes against that day-spring from on high, because we are not as yet able to bear the full blaze of its beams?—*Lyttleton.*